

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

HENRI THOMPSON, et al.,

2:09-CV-905 JCM (RJJ)

Plaintiffs,

v.

AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY, et al.,

Defendants.

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is American Family Life Insurance Company, American Family Mutual Insurance Company, and American Standard Insurance Company of Wisconsin's motion for summary judgment on plaintiff James Miller's claims. (Doc. #203, errata doc. #207). Miller has responded (doc. #215), and movants have replied (doc. #217).

Also before the court is American Family Life Insurance Company, American Family Mutual Insurance Company, and American Standard Insurance Company of Wisconsin's motion to dismiss counterclaims against Miller. (Doc. #204, errata doc. #208). Miller has responded (doc. #215). Movants did not reply.

Also before the court is American Family Life Insurance Company, American Family Mutual Insurance Company, and American Standard Insurance Company of Wisconsin's motion for sanctions against Miller for litigation misconduct. (Doc. #205, errata doc. #209). Miller has responded (doc. #215). Movants did not reply.

Also before the court is American Family Life Insurance Company, American Family Mutual

1 Insurance Company, and American Standard Insurance Company of Wisconsin's motion for  
2 summary judgment on Thompson's claims. (Doc. #210). Thompson has responded (doc. #216), and  
3 movants have replied (doc. #218).

4 Finally before the court is American Family Life Insurance Company, American Family  
5 Mutual Insurance Company, and American Standard Insurance Company of Wisconsin's motion for  
6 summary judgment on counterclaim liability. (Doc. #211). Defendants Herni S. Thompson Agency,  
7 Inc., and Herni Thompson have responded (doc. #216), and movants have replied (doc. #219).

8 The court held a hearing on five motions on July 20, 2011. Upon consideration of the parties'  
9 briefs, the record in the case, and the oral arguments of counsel, the court: (1) denies American  
10 Family's motion for summary judgment on Miller's claims, and instead dismisses those claims; (2)  
11 grants American family's motion to dismiss its claims against Miller without prejudice; (3) grants  
12 American Family's motion for sanctions against Miller; (4) grants American Family's motion for  
13 summary judgment on Thompson's claims; and (5) grants American Family's motion for summary  
14 judgment on the counterclaim liability.

## 15 DISCUSSION

### 16 **I. Factual Background**

17 Plaintiffs Miller and Thompson served as insurance agents for defendant American  
18 Family pursuant to agent agreements. In 2007, Thompson began operating her own insurance  
19 agency, Herni S. Thompson Insurance Agency, and entered into an American Family entity agent  
20 agreement. The agreement had a termination provision, allowing either party to terminate with or  
21 without notice, depending on the circumstances. The contracts also included post-termination  
22 obligations for the agents, including a confidentiality provision regarding customer information  
23 and a one-year agreement not to induce American Family customers to terminate their American  
24 Family insurance.

25 On December 10, 2009, American Family terminated the agency contracts of Miller and  
26 Herni S. Thompson Agency, Inc., for withholding customer cancellations, which resulted in  
27 improperly generated bonuses for the agents. On April 6, 2010, Thompson, in her individual  
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1 capacity, and Miller sued American Family in Nevada state court for claims allegedly arising  
 2 from the termination of their agent agreements. American Family removed the case to this court  
 3 and asserted counterclaims in May of 2009.

## 4 **II. American Family's Motions Regarding Miller**

5 American Family filed motions on James Miller's claims based on judicial estoppel  
 6 arising from Miller's recently revealed bankruptcy filing. In late March 2011, Miller disclosed  
 7 for the first time in almost two years of litigation that he had filed bankruptcy and obtained a  
 8 discharge years earlier. Thereafter, American Family located and obtained Miller's bankruptcy  
 9 petition and confirmed that Miller and his wife filed a chapter 7 bankruptcy in the Eastern  
 10 District of Texas on April 6, 2009. On the same day, Miller also filed his complaint in this case,  
 11 alleging that American Family failed to compensate him during his agency contract, withheld  
 12 commissions, and wrongfully terminated his agency agreement. All of Miller's claims arose  
 13 before the date he filed his bankruptcy petition. American Family filed counterclaims against  
 14 Miller on May 20, 2009. Miller answered American Family's counterclaims on June 15, 2009  
 15 without disclosing the bankruptcy filing.

16 The Bankruptcy Code required Miller to disclose all of his assets, including claims in this  
 17 suit, in his bankruptcy schedules. 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(I); FED. R. BANKR. P. 1007(b)(1)(A). His  
 18 April 16, 2009, "Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs" say nothing about his claims  
 19 against American Family or American Family's status as a creditor due to its claims against him.  
 20 On May 11, 2009, Miller filed a revised schedule, which still omitted any reference to his claims  
 21 against American Family and failed to list American Family as a creditor. Miller's case was  
 22 ultimately deemed a "no asset" case, and he received a discharge on July 17, 2009.

### 23 (A) Motion for Summary Judgment on Miller's Claims (doc. #203)

24 Miller's claims against American Family arose pre-petition and are therefore property of  
 25 the bankruptcy estate. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(1). Once a petition is filed, "all the 'legal or  
 26 equitable interests' [a debtor has] in his property [become] the property of the bankruptcy estate  
 27 and are represented by the bankruptcy trustee. Causes of action are among such legal or equitable  
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interests.” *Turner v. Cook*, 362 F.3d 1219, 1225–26 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations omitted).

Because his pre-petition claims against American Family are property of the bankruptcy estate, Miller had no standing to litigate them against American Family. Only the bankruptcy trustee has the right to pursue such claims. Moreover, Miller is judicially estopped from asserting these claims based on his failure to disclose them in the bankruptcy case. *See Hamilton v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 270 F.3d 778, 782 (9th Cir. 2001). However, given that the trustee is not a party to the lawsuit, the court declines to rule on whether the doctrine of judicial estoppel also bars the claims if later brought by the trustee. In the event the trustee decides to pursue the claims, only then will the issue be ripe for adjudication. Thus, the motion for summary judgment on Miller’s claims is denied, and the court instead dismisses those claims without prejudice as to the bankruptcy trustee. Miller is precluded from re-asserting the claims in subsequent litigation based on the doctrine of judicial estoppel.

(B) Motion to Dismiss Claims against Miller (doc. #204)

Not only did Miller fail to disclose his claims against American Family as assets, but he also failed to list American Family as a creditor, even after he was served with counterclaims in this lawsuit. The Bankruptcy Code requires the debtor to list all creditors in his bankruptcy schedule. 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(1). This includes any “entity” that has a claim against the debtor. 11 U.S.C. § 101(10) (defining “creditor”). The debtor has an affirmative duty to prepare schedules carefully, completely, and accurately. *Cusano v. Klein*, 264 F.3d 936 (9th Cir. 2001).

The Bankruptcy Code imposes a statutory injunction against efforts by creditors to collect on discharged debts. 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3). A discharge “voids any judgment at any time obtained” based on a discharged debt, “whether or not discharge of such debt is waived.” 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(1) (emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel has held that a judgment obtained post-bankruptcy on a debt discharged in bankruptcy is “void.” *In re Gurrola*, 328 B.R. 158, 171 (9th Cir. BAP 2005). This is true in a “no asset” chapter 7 bankruptcy regardless of whether the debt was disclosed. *White v. Nielson*, 383 F.3d 922, 925–27 (9th Cir. 2004) (finding chapter 7 discharge is not waivable); *see also In re Gurrola*, 328 B.R. at

1 175 (“The 524(a) discharge and the discharge injunction are effective against the world to the full  
 2 extend of their statutory terms, regardless of notice.”); *In re Kimmel*, 378 B.R. 630, 638 (9th Cir.  
 3 BAP 2007) (“[T]he chapter 7 discharge is absolute and, in light of the anti-waiver provisions of §  
 4 524(a), does not admit of an equitable exception that would permit it to be waived by post-  
 5 discharge conduct.”).

6 American Family’s claims against Miller are based on his pre-petition conduct and were  
 7 filed on May 20, 2009, while Miller’s bankruptcy case remained open. Miller failed to amend his  
 8 schedules to list American Family as a creditor. American Family has therefore sought to dismiss  
 9 its claims without prejudice, recognizing that, in light of discharge, American Family cannot  
 10 continue to pursue its claims without violating the statutory injunction. Accordingly, the court  
 11 dismisses the counterclaims without prejudice.

12 **III. American Family’s Motion for Sanctions against Miller for Litigation Misconduct**  
 13 **(doc. #205)**

14 Courts have inherent power to impose sanctions for bad faith conduct by litigants.  
 15 *Chambers v. Nasco, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 35 (1991) (affirming district court’s order imposing  
 16 sanctions for bad faith conduct). Further, while a debtor’s conduct cannot result in a waiver of  
 17 the discharge injunction, sanctions may be awarded against a debtor based on his post-petition  
 18 conduct. *In re Gurrola*, 328 B.R. at 172. “[A] discharged debtor might misbehave postpetition in  
 19 a manner that so unconscionably disadvantages a creditor holding a discharged debt, or interferes  
 20 in litigation in a court, as to cry out for a remedy. A number of potential remedies (especially  
 21 sanctions) based on, and tailored to, the post-petition misconduct suggest themselves.” *Id.*

22 Miller has misbehaved post-petition in such a manner. Sanctions against him are  
 23 therefore appropriate. Miller had a duty to disclose his bankruptcy, and his failure to do so  
 24 needlessly increased expenses and wasted resources. *See Chambers*, 501 U.S. at 43 (recognizing  
 25 that courts are vested with the inherent authority “to manage their own affairs so as to achieve the  
 26 orderly and expeditious disposition of cases”). Over the course of nearly two years, American  
 27 Family has both litigated its counterclaims against Miller, which were subject to the statutory  
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1 injunction, and defended against Miller's claims, which he had no standing to pursue.

2       Given these circumstances, Miller shall pay the reasonable costs and fees incurred by  
3 American Family in defending his claims and in prosecuting its counterclaims. American Family  
4 shall submit the appropriate motion for attorneys' fees pursuant to Local Rule 54-16 within  
5 fourteen days of this order.

6 **IV. American Family's Motion for Summary Judgment on Thompson's Claims against**  
7 **American Family (doc. #210)**

8       Following this court's order on American Family's motion to dismiss, only three of  
9 Thompson's claims remain: (1) breach of written contract; (2) breach of an alleged oral  
10 modification to the written contract; and (3) breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.  
11 I think that American Family prevails as a matter of law on each of these claims.

12       (A) Breach of Written Contract

13       Thompson has failed to prove damages as to the breach of written contract claim. The  
14 only evidence on damages submitted comes from a report prepared by expert Terrence Clauretie.  
15 Damages are calculated on the assumption that Thompson should have been paid at a higher  
16 commission rate than that cited in the agency agreement. However, this computation subtracts  
17 the amount Thompson actually received from the amount she allegedly should have received.  
18 The lower amount is in fact the amount she was entitled to receive under the written terms of the  
19 agreement. As damages are an essential element of a breach of contract claim, this claim fails as  
20 a matter of law. *See Steele v. Pacesetter Motor Cars*, 672 N.W. 2d 141, 144 (Wis. Ct. App. 2003)  
21 (damages as the result of a material breach is the third element of a breach of contract claim).

22       The court declines to grant the parties additional time for discovery for plaintiff to  
23 properly allege damages. Thompson is precluded from supplementing her damages calculation  
24 now that discovery has closed. In *Hoffman v. Construction Protective Services, Inc.*, the Ninth  
25 Circuit affirmed the district court's decision exclude the plaintiffs' undisclosed damages. 541  
26 F.3d 1175 (9th Cir. 2008). The court reasoned that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 required  
27 plaintiffs to timely disclose damages calculations: "Rule 37(c)(1) gives teeth to these  
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requirements by forbidding the use at trial of any information required to be disclosed by Rule 26(a) that is not properly disclosed.” *Id.* at 1179. The Ninth Circuit found exclusion of the plaintiff’s damages calculation appropriate “even when a litigant’s entire cause of action will be precluded.” *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

Accordingly, because Thompson cannot establish damages as to her breach of the written agent agreements claim, American Family is entitled to summary judgment.

(B) Breach of Alleged Oral Modification

Thompson has failed to prove a valid oral modification as a matter of law. *See Peritt Ltx. P’Ship v. Kenosha Unified Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 153 F.3d 489, 493 (7th Cir. 1998) (construing Wisconsin Law as requiring the plaintiff to prove the existence of the oral modification).<sup>1</sup> As per the authenticated deposition testimony of Thompson, she only claims that American Family executives made ambiguous statements, such as: “things will get better” and “just hang in there.” There must be mutual assent of the parties, based on objective manifestations of intent, for a court to honor an alleged oral modification to a contract. *Assoc. Milk v. Meadow Gold*, 27 F.3d 268, 272 (7th Cir. 1994). There must also be essential terms to ensure mutual assent, one of which is a price term. *Ehlinger v. Hauser*, 785 N.W. 2d 328, 335 (Wis. 2010). The oral modification fails because plaintiff has presented no evidence demonstrating mutual assent or an agreement over the compensation (price) term, and American Family is entitled to summary judgment on this claim.

(C) Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

A claim for breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing is a contractual claim, which requires Thompson to prove damages. *Girl Scouts of Manitou Council Inc. v. Girl Scouts of U.S.A. Inc.*, 700 F. Supp. 2d 1055, 1099 (E.D. Wis. 2010) (“[A] party seeking to recover [for breach of the covenant] must show something that can support a conclusion that the party accused of bad faith has actually denied the benefit of the bargain originally intended by the parties.”). Thompson is unable to meet this burden for the same reasons given above in relation

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<sup>1</sup> The court applies Wisconsin law as per the parties’ choice of law provision in the contract.

1 to the claim for breach of contract.

2 **V. American Family's Motion for Summary Judgment on American Family's**  
3 **Counterclaims against Thompson (doc. #211)**

4 American Family claims Thompson violated the restrictive covenants in the agency  
5 agreement not to take policyholder information and not to solicit American Family policyholders  
6 for one year. Such covenants are enforceable under Wisconsin law. *Chuck Wagon Catering, Inc.*  
7 *v. Raduege*, 277 N.W.2d 787 (Wis. 1979). The court finds nothing unfair about the restrictive  
8 covenants contained within the agent agreement at issue in this claim.

9 Based on the phone records and customer declarations submitted in support of American  
10 Family's motion, the court finds that no reasonable juror could believe Thompson did not contact  
11 policyholders and retain her policyholder-lists post-termination. The court further concludes that  
12 her actions clearly contravened the plain terms of the agent agreement with American Family.  
13 Thus, the court finds that American Family is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on this  
14 claim.

15 Accordingly,

16 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that American Family's  
17 motion for summary judgment on Miller's claims (doc. #203), be and the same hereby is,  
18 DENIED;

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Miller's claims against American Family be, and the  
20 same hereby are, DISMISSED without prejudice as to the bankruptcy trustee;

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that American Family's motion to dismiss its claims  
22 against Miller without prejudice (doc. #204) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED;

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that American Family's motion for sanctions against Miller  
24 for litigation misconduct (doc. #205) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED;

25 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that American Family's motion for summary judgment on  
26 Thompson's claims (doc. #210) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED;



1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that American Family's motion for summary judgment on  
2 the counterclaims against Thompson be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

3 DATED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2011.

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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